

Message

From: Clark, Becki [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=A906E07F1CD143B9A3C2DDAB813B8140-CLARK, BECKI]
Sent: 7/9/2014 9:17:28 PM
To: Cogliano, Vincent [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=51f2736376ac4d32bad2fe7cfef2886b-Cogliano, Vincent]
Subject: RE: Arsenic Press Release: Low doses of arsenic cause cancer in male mice

That was quite a gutsy quote from Linda. Perhaps don't travel with her.

-----Original Message-----

From: Cogliano, Vincent
Sent: Wednesday, July 09, 2014 9:13 AM
To: Clark, Becki
Subject: RE: Arsenic Press Release: Low doses of arsenic cause cancer in male mice

And you're in the water program now. Remind me not to travel with you if you go to the middle east.

From: Clark, Becki
Sent: Tuesday, July 8, 2014 10:51 AM
To: Cogliano, Vincent
Subject: FW: Arsenic Press Release: Low doses of arsenic cause cancer in male mice

Wow, this is pretty interesting timing after that article last week.

From: Ohanian, Edward
Sent: Tuesday, July 08, 2014 10:43 AM
To: Southerland, Elizabeth; Behl, Betsy; Hisel-McCoy, Sara; Lape, Jeff; Doyle, Elizabeth; Burneson, Eric; Ramasamy, Santhini; Rodgers-Jenkins, Crystal; Grevatt, Peter; Clark, Becki; Galada, Heather
Cc: Shapiro, Mike
Subject: FW: Arsenic Press Release: Low doses of arsenic cause cancer in male mice

FYI

From: Zenick, Hal
Sent: Tuesday, July 8, 2014 10:36:23 AM
To: Axelrad, Daniel; Baugh, Thomas L; Beringer, Mike; Doyle, Elizabeth; Firestone, Michael; Flowers, Lynn; Grams, Bradley; Hamernik, Karen; Hillger, Robert; Keteles, Kristen; Klevs, Mardi; Landy, Ronald; McQueen, Charlene; Morton, Michael; Ohanian, Edward; Olsen, Marian; Pagan, Ines; Raffaele, Kathleen; Stifelman, Marc; Wilson, Patrick
Subject: Arsenic Press Release: Low doses of arsenic cause cancer in male mice

FYI

From: NIEHS News Releases [mailto:NIEHS_NEWS_RELEASES@LIST.NIH.GOV] On Behalf Of NIEHS OCPL Announcements
Sent: Tuesday, July 08, 2014 8:54 AM
To: NIEHS_NEWS_RELEASES@LIST.NIH.GOV<mailto:NIEHS_NEWS_RELEASES@LIST.NIH.GOV>
Subject: Press Release: Low doses of arsenic cause cancer in male mice

Low doses of arsenic cause cancer in male mice

Mice exposed to low doses of arsenic in drinking water, similar to what some people might consume, developed lung cancer, researchers at the National Institutes of Health have found.

Arsenic levels in public drinking water cannot exceed 10 parts per billion (ppb), which is the standard set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. However, there are no established standards for private wells, from which millions of people get their drinking water.

In this study, the concentrations given to the mice in their drinking water were 50 parts per billion (ppb), 500 ppb, and 5,000 ppb. 50 ppb is the lowest concentration that has been tested in an animal study, and researchers say that because of differing rates of metabolism, mice need to be exposed to greater concentrations of arsenic in drinking water than humans to achieve the same biological dose and similar health effects.

The researchers used a model that duplicates how humans are exposed to arsenic throughout their entire lifetime. In the study, the mice were given arsenic three weeks before breeding and throughout pregnancy and lactation. Arsenic was then given to the offspring after weaning, and all through adulthood at concentrations relevant to human exposure. The researchers looked at the tumors in the adult offspring.

"This is the first study to show tumor development in animals exposed to very low levels of arsenic, levels similar to which humans might be exposed," said Michael Waalkes, Ph.D., lead author on the paper

and director of the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Laboratory. "The results are unexpected and certainly give cause for concern."

Arsenic is present in the environment as a naturally occurring substance or due to contamination from human activity. Arsenic may be found in many foods, including grains, fruits, and vegetables, where it is present due to absorption from the soil and water. This study focused on inorganic arsenic, which often occurs in excess in the drinking water of millions of people worldwide, and has been previously shown to be a human carcinogen.

In the study, more than half of the male offspring mice developed significant increases in benign and malignant lung tumors at the two lower doses (50 ppb and 500 ppb). Female offspring also developed benign tumors at the lower concentrations. Interestingly, the researchers did not find significant increases in lung tumors in either sex at the highest dose (5,000 ppb).

"Although this is only one study, it adds to a growing body of evidence showing adverse health effects from very low exposures to arsenic, raising the possibility that no level of arsenic appears to be safe," said Linda Birnbaum, Ph.D, director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) and NTP.

The paper from the NTP Laboratory at NIEHS, part of NIH, appears in the Archives of Toxicology.

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NTP is a federal, interagency program, headquartered at the NIEHS, whose goal is to safeguard the public by identifying substances in the environment that may affect human health. For more information about NTP and its programs, visit <http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/>

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Reference: Waalkes MP, Qu W, Tokar EJ, Kissling G, Dixon D. 2014. Lung tumors in mice induced by "whole life" inorganic arsenic exposure at human relevant doses. Arch Toxicol; doi:10.1007/s00204-014-1305-8.

To view this and other NIEHS press releases, go to <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/news/newsroom/releases/2014/index.cfm>.